Hot Weather Goods!

STRAW HATS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, Light Weight COATS and VESTS

Should you need anything in the above lines you will find the correct Goods-prices right-at

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Mr. A. G. Means, Jr., Anderson's popular Clothier, is now with us.

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FOR the entire month of May, and those with the ready Cash will have a rare opportunity to take advantage of it. This means that we intend to sacrifice a large line of DRY GOODS and SHOES ...

Prices that are as attractive as the Goods. A beautiful line of Percales, Dimities, Scotch Lawns and Duck, all new and fresh, will be sold at a price that is bound to make them go; and prospective purchasers will benefit themselves by looking through our Stock.

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Is a High Grade Wheel at a Low Grade Price.

There is nothing Cheap about them but the Price !

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The Best Wheel on the Market for the Money. Don't take our word for it-come and see for yourself.

BROCK BROS.

P. S .- We have on hand a few Second-hand Wheels at a Bargain. FRESH AND PURE.... **CARDEN SEED!**

OUR New Stock of Seed have arrived, and we are selling them at ex-

White Onion Setts...... 15c. quart-2 for 25c. Yellow or Red Onion Setts...... 10c. quart-3 for 25c.

All Paper Seed...... 3 for 5c. The largest papers—twice as many Seed as you buy for that money any-

WATERMELON, PEAS, BEANS, &c,

At correspondingly low prices. Our Seed are grown by The Cleveland Seed Co., of New York, and we have been selling them for ten years with perfect satisfaction to ourselves and customers. When ready to plant your garden

ORR & SLOAN, BENSON HOUSE CORNER.

Bed Bug Destroyer,

For Spring House Cleaning. Get a Bottle.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

EVANS' PHARMACY.

NEW JEWELRY STORE!

SOME UNWRITTEN

An Interesting Address by Judge John H.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 20 .-The entertainment given at the Grand Opera house to-night under the ausnices of Albert Sydney Johnson camp of Confederates for the benefit of the Southern Abbey and Jefferson Davis

monument funds attracted a large and representative audience. The feature of the entertainment was the address by Hon. John H. Reagen, the sole surviving member of the Confederate

A program of choice local musical and literary talent followed. Judge Reagan was greeted with warm demonstrations and spoke as

Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen-The historic memories of a people, the wisdom of their statesmen, the skill of their generals, the courage of their soldiers, the learning of their philosophers, the sublimity of their poets, the purity of their divines, the virtue of their women, constitute the greatest incentives on the part of their successors, to emulate their examples, in order to form great characters to inaugurate and carry out great enterprises, to make the greatest progress and to accomplish the greatest good

for the benefit of mankind.

Who can read the history of the early settlement of the American colonies, of their patient endurance, of the privations to which they were exposed, of the courage with which they encountered and overcame the. hostile Indians, of the sacrifices of comfort they made in coming to a new, wild country where they might enjoy political liberty and religious freedom and toleration, without feeling a sense of proud satisfaction because of being their descendants? Who can read of the courage of our Revolutionary ancestors, and of their fortitude and suffering during a seven years' war, nd of the wisdom of the statesmen to whom we are indebted for our model system of Democratic government, which secures political liberty and religious freedom to all the people, without experiencing emotions of grati-tude and veneration for the wisdom and courage which gave to us the unequaled blessings we enjoy?

And coming down to a later period and nearer home, who can contemplate the heroic courage, the love of liberty, pioneers of Texas, the deathless courage of the defenders of the Alamo and the interpid valor of the heroes of San Jacinto without his bosom swelling with pride on account of his being

a citizen of Texas? And still later, who that remembers the unequaled valor, the self-sacrificing devotion of our men and women late Confederate States government; who can remember the sublime grandeur, the self-sacrificing devotion to the enterests of the people of the Confederacy of their great leader and president, Jefferson Davis; who can remember the splendid military genius of General Robert E. Lee, General Stonewall Jackson, General Albert ydney Johnston, and their brother officers; and who can remember the conduct of the noble women of the Confederacy in their struggle to provide for and take care of their families at home and to furnish clothes and supplies for the fathers, the husbands and sons in the field, without feeling proud that he was a Confederate, or

that he is the descendant of a Confedagain the hopes which then animated our people. That great contest with its trials and its sacrifices, its achievements, its glories and its sufferings, has passed away and our fortunes are indissolubly linked with the fortunes of those who were then our enemies. We are all now American citizens. have the same government and are protected by the same Constitution. being of the same great race, with the same hope me aspirations and the same destiny awaiting us. But we are not the less proud of the achievements of our statesmen, the skill of our officers, the courage of our soldiers and the self-sacrificing devotion to that cause of the mothers, the wives and the daughters of the Con-

JEFF DAVIS' CHARACTER. I understand that it is the purpose of your camp to raise funds to assist in the building of a battle abbey, at some place in the Southern States, in which the evidences of the grand memories of the Confederate struggle may be perpetuated; and to contribute to the fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy. Our interests, and the pride we feel in the memories of a war, in which hundreds of thousands of men were engaged, which convulsed a continent and attracted the anxious gaze of the civilized world, and produced some of the greatest military leaders and the bravest soldiers, and exhibited to the world the greatest endurance and most self-sacrificing disposition, and which showed the women of the Confederacy to be as patriotic and self-sacrificing as the men in the field, makes i peculiarly appropriate that we should adopt such measures as will perpetuate a knowledge of these great virtues as an incentive and an emulation to like oming generations.

patriotism, courage and virtues in the No man known to history more richdeserves a monument to his memory than the president of the late Confed eracy. The wisdom and courage with which he conducted the affairs of the Confederacy; the extraordinary fortiude and constancy with which he enlured a long and cruel imprisonment after the fall of the Confederacy; the ability and fidelity which he displayed afterwards in writing the history of The Rise and Fall of the Confedare generally known. But there are some things in which a portion at least of the public have all the time misunderstood Mr. Davis. And there are some other things, which illustrate his character, which have not been made known to the general public, and to which I think it proper now to call attention, matter about which I shall speak from my constant association with him during the war, and from personal knowlege.

his position his whole time was necesand when this had been done and a decision reached, that was an end of the question with him. And it is probable that persons who, under such discussion, without realizing the pressure on his time, thought him selfvilled. You will understand that one in his position, who had constantly to be deciding the course to be pursued on great questions, must have acted as he did in order to get through with UNPUBLISHED HISTORY. I said there were some things illustrative of the character of Mr. Davis New York, mand generally known to the public. of his books. When General Grant was moving his

army down the Mississippi below Federal army, composed of calvary and Vicksburg, Mr. Davis was notified that his Briarfield plantation and large property would fall into Federal hands, and was advised to send and have the commander, unexpectedly apmovable property carried out of danger. president of the Confederacy could not afford to employ men to take care | neighborhood of the government staof his private property. And when bles on Bacon Quarter branch, and hill home in Hinds County and his that quarter, Mr. Mallory, the secrethere would fall into Federal hands, and that he ought to have it removed it meant. The residence of Col. to a place of safety, he made the same | James Lyons, one of the most promi reply, that the president of the Con- nent and able lawyers of Richmond.

llustrative of both his character and manding the forces," and said: "Reaprisoners, to kill the president and the ting as if giving directions to our nembers of his cabinet, and to burn commands, for some time, while the were saved from these calamities by til the firing ceased and the Federals the merest accident. We had no troops | drew off in the direction of Chickadefense. But a regiment of clerks | fear that we had a force concealed by and officers in the department and the earthworks awaiting them. If citizens had been organized, and a they had known it, there was nothing battalion of workmen at the Tredegar | to have prevented them from march works, where our cannon and small into the city. Though this was a arms were being made, who, on occasions of danger, were called out for victory for the capital of the Confedthe defense of the city. Colonel Dahlgreen's plan was to cross James river some distance above the city and pass down the south side of the river to Belle Isle, where the prisoners were, release the prisoners and then commence the work of destruction and death in the city. But on reaching the river he found it swollen too much stir anew the passions, or to revive to be forded, and turned down the north side of the river towards the city. In the meantime notice of his approach had been given, and the Tredegar battalion and the regiment of clerks and others had been called to arms and sent up the river to meet

him, the Tredegar battalion in advance of the regiment. A short distance above the city, at a bend in the road, this battalion was suddenly met by Dahlgreen's command, and was dispersed, and some of the men captured. A countryman some distance from them saw what had happened and galloped his horse towards the city to give the alarm. Just at the edge of this city he met the regiment which was commanded by Colonel McAnery and informed him of the disaster to the battalion, and that Dahlgreen's command was coming down the road. It was then getting dusk in the evening. McAnery formed his line of battle across the road. directed his men to lie down and sent his skirmishers forwards, with directions as the enemy approached, to fall back slowly on the line of battle, but in order, and to keep up the fire, so as to define the advance and position of the enemy. This duty was well performed, as many of these men were trained soldiers who had been crippled in battle and appointed to places in the departments. It was a dark night, and when Dahlgreen's men approached near enough the Confederates opened a destructive fire on them, killed a number of men and horses and stampeded the Federals. They retreated north across the Chickahominy, and after passing the Pomunky were ambushed by some furloughed soldiers who happened to be in the vicinity, and learning of Dahlgreen's movements prepared to meet him. They killed Col. Dahlgreen and a number of his men, and made prisoners of more than 400 of them. These were brought to Richmond, and with them was brought the papers and orders showing the purposes of the raid as above stated, and also the turpentine balls and combustible matter to be used in firing the city. If he had succeeded 22,000 prisoners would have been turned loose to plunder and burn the city; tens of thousands of women and children would have been made homeless, the president and his cabinet would have been killed, and the imagination may picture such other

When the prisoners were brought to the city and the papers and orders disclosing the purpose of this raid were turned over to the Confederate authorities, together with the combustible matter to be used in burning the JOHN M. HUBBARD,

IN HIS NEW STORE

IN HOTEL BLOCK.

Many persons have been made to believe that he was self-willed and arbitrary in his action.

Nothing could be farther from the real truth. But it may be said with truth that he had two characters; or rather that his conduct in private life and in social circles was different from his action in the discharge of public duties. In private life and in the family and social circles he was of the mostgenial social circles was bridged warfare, and that the would have shocked the city of Richmond. Our line of works in front of him were dead with a number of seige batteries and bule with a number of seige batteries and bule with a number of seige batteries and bule with a number of seige batteries on the line of works in front of the Williamsburg road. Lieutenant Colonel President Davis had notified the Williamsburg road. Lieutena

and pleasant men I ever knew. As ment every member of Mr. Davis' the heavy firing, rode out to where we lery was being used. He said, "Yes; gentile and as tender as a woman, he cabinet united in calling on him to could witness the contest. We saw more than a usual amount on both ossessed an enlarged knowledge of the have these prisons draw lots and every Pemberton standing on the parapet of sides." He added, "This does not physical sciences which always made tenth man shot, and that he then him instructive. And his State papers were characterized by an erudition rarely, if ever, surpassed by English-speaking scholars. In his official speaking scholars. In his official speaking scholars. In his official speaking scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars. In his official speaking scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars. In his official speaking scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars. In his official speaking scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars. In his official speaking scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars. In his official speaking scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars. In his official speaking scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars. In his official scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars. In his official scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars. In his official scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars. In his official scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars. In his official scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars. In his official scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars are speaking scholars. The speaking scholars are s capacity he was guided by a strong sense of duty, and had but little toleration for that class of men who were acting, it would have been right to shoot them down while they had ation for that class of men who were guns in their hands, but that he did relief in death. This supposition may about his covering himself by the character and appearance, we believe, given to much talk and had no real not think we should have unarmed have been unjust to him, and his purnformation to communicate. It is prisoners shot. The members of his pose may simply have been to encourlikely that such is the class who assumed that he was harsh and self-willed. You will understand that in President Davis' threat of retaliation.

cabinet called attention to previous age his comrades. On my return fall in the field he had ordered the from prison in 1365, in going from wagons containing the quartermasswilled. You will understand that in President Davis' threat of retaliation. And they insisted that retaliation with General Pemberton on the cars ical stores back behind the timber, but sarily occupied with great duties and cares, and that he could not afford to spend his time in unprofitable talk.

And they insisted that retailation with General Femberson on the cars at Greensboro, N. C., and learned that it is need any for him to be as drought which have served to induce that the purpose of this raid, which the papers showed was understood by to see Mr. Trenholm, the late secretical that it is need any for him to be as drought which have served to induce near the line of battle as practicable. He then said to me that General tivate it extensively with Indian corn spend his time in unprofitable talk. In relation to suggestions which have been made that he was self-willed and did not consult others on public measures, I know this to be incorrect. When a question of importance came up for consideration, his habit was to exhaust all available sources of information, whether from persons or documents, and when this had been earnestly discussed and all available sources of information, whether from persons or documents, and that the men that of the purpose content the whole command, and that the men that of the treasury, his object, as he told me, being to try to borrow money from Mr. Trenholm to enable him to get on a farm as a means of support to a question of importance came up for consideration, his habit was to exhaust all available sources of information, whether from persons or documents, declaring, in opposition to the views of the treasury, his object, as he told me, being to try to borrow money from Mr. Trenholm to enable him to get on a farm as a means of support to his family. I inquired of him if he matter had been earnestly discussed understood farming. He said he had added that if he should shorten his no profession but that of engineer, and there was no opening for him in would turn him and if he should weakof the cabinet, that he would not have that there was no opening for him in | would turn him, and if he should weakunarmed prisoners shot. But few, if | that line, and he saw no other way of | en his lines to make a reserve, they | nearly 200,000 acres were planted last any, would have agreed with him then. supporting his family, except on a would be broken. And he said that But now, since the passions of war farm. He was then in a destitute had been his condition since the discussion, without realizing the pres-say that he did right.

A BLOODLESS BATTLE. Decending, for a moment, from the serious to the amusing, and having reference to my promise to speak of some things which had not gone into history, I will give you an account of a battle which the historians and bookmakers have not noticed except that understand the Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, made reference to it in one On one occasion a detachment of the

say that he did right.

artillery, under the command of Colo-SERVICE OF GENERAL LEE. proached Richmond from the north To this suggestion he replied that the | west and opened fire on the city. The | I desire to call attention to two incishells, however, only reached the the Federal army was moving on Jack- did but little damage. On hearing his by General Joseph E. Johnston, fell son, Miss., he was advised that his guns and knowing we had no troops in back before General McClelland from valuable liberty and other property tary of the navy, and I mounted our the crossing of the Chickahominy horses and galloped out to learn what | with him, and took up its position federacy could not afford to use men for the security of his private property.

And all movable property at both works which lay between the Federplaces, including his negroes, were als and his residence, but which were and advised the president on military lost to him. I make these statements not manned. When we got in sight of questions. He was invited to meet because I was present at each of these conversations, and I have not seen nel Lyons riding up and down the line question as to the defense of Galloping up to him we inquired what Richmond. In the course of this I may also refer to another incident he was doing. He answered: "Commeeting the president put the questilustrative of both his character and manding the forces," and said: "Reation to him if we should have to abanhis conservatism. Colonel Dahlgreen gan, you command the right and Maldon Richmond what would be the made a raid on Richmond, the then lory the left, and I will command the next best line of defense. After discapitol of the Confederacy, the object center." We rode along the line of cussing the problem, he concluded supplies, and to put Grant between of which was to liberate some 22,000 earthworks, pointing and gesticulathat Staunton river would be the next his (Lee's) command and the city of

> While I am speaking of matters connected with the war which have not. so far as I know, gone into history, desire to do an act of justice to the memory of Lieut General. John C. Pemberton, who was in command at Vicksburg when that city was surren dered. He, with the balance of his command were paroled after their sur render. The strategic importance of Vicksburg, commanding, as it did, the which substantially bisected the terri tory of the Confederacy by the line of so keenly felt by our people that it caused deep regret and great dissatis faction. And many of the people questioned the fidelity of General Pemberton to our cause. It is this that I wish specially to speak of in justice to his memory. He was a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania and a major in the Federal army when the the spreading advance of Hatton's and war broke out. His mother lived in Philadelphia and was wealthy. He believed the people of the South were in the right and that their cause was just, and determined to enter the Conford to risk his life in a cause which he believed to be unjust. His mother protested against this course and threatened to disinherit him if he wish and to separate himself from hi the stronger, and unite with the weaker section, placing his life at stake because of his conscientious conviction of duty. On his merits as an officer he rose to the rank of lieutenant general in the Confederate service. And on account of the confiof the President in his ability and fidelity to our cause he was put in command of the important military position at Vicksburg.

a bloodless battle, it was an important

PEMBERTON'S RESIGNATION. After he was exchanged as a prison er and released from his parole, I was with President Davis in his office when General Pemberton called on him and stated that the discontent on destroyed his usefulness in high command, and made it proper for him to general, which he did, and he asked to be assigned to the rank of lieutenant colonel of artillery in the regular army of the Confederacy. The President, with expressions of sympathy lieutenant general and was assigned to the line rank of lieutenant colonel of artillery. This was the only instance untarily resigning a high rank in the

Not long after this, General Butler, in command of the Federal army, mov-

delphia were wealthy, and asked him if they knew his condition. His answer was, in character with his past action, that they did not, and never should know it from him. From this we can understand the

njustice of the criticisms to which he had been subjected. I saw him no more, but have since learned that he died in Philadelphia, and from this fact trust that he became reconciled to his family. I learned from President Davis the facts relating to General Pemberton's leaving his home and entering the Confederate service.

As I am making a rambling address about things of some possible interest dents in connectio. *with the service of General Robert E. Lee.

When our army, then commanded the peninsula, and failed to contest near Richmond, President Davis became solicitous and fearful that Riched, with tears starting from his eyes, Richmond must not be given up. I en up." I saw much of General Lee during the war, but never saw him exhibit special emotion on any other oc-

A few days later the battle of Seven Pines was fought. General Johnston during the battle with his staff took position at the Fair Oaks house, in battle. Seeing this I rode to where he was and said to two of his staff ofthat I was astonished to see the com mander of a great army in a great batger. I did not go into the house where the general was. On their telling him what I said, he answered, as they told me directly afterwards, that it was no time to hunt safe places. By that time General Hatton's command had moved up to the right near us. As we had served four years together in congress and were friends, I rode to where he was at the head of his column. Heard him give the order to "Front, load," and then to "forward. As he rode in front of his brigade his of his illustrious name and imperishalast words were to me, saying he hoped we would meet again. And he moved forward but a few rods, when he was shot dead. I then witnessed Pettigrew's brigades through an open field on the enemy's works. Regular soldiers could not have done better. When the grape and canister of the enemy would cut a gap in their ranks it was quickly closed up without arresting their forward movement, until they reached the enemy's trenches. I rode across the field to west side, and there found President Davis and General Lee and General Magruder under a heavy fire. I expressed my astonishment at seeing the president there, Johnson where he could not in all probability live but a short time. We were informed that General Hampton had been wounded. And a courier galloped up and reported that General Johnston was killed, which turned out to be a mistake. In a few minutes he was brought by us on a stretcher, cramped stiff and carried off the field. The president then and there, by verbal order, directed General Lee to take command of the army. I have seen that some of the historians fix the date of his assignment to this command a few days after that. Their reference may be to the formal order of the war department as to his assignment. But it was made on the battlefield, as I have stated. SECOND COLD HARBOR.

On the morning of the second battle of Cold Harbor, in 1864, Judge Meredith and Judge Lyons, two of the judges in Richmond, and myself, rode out to the battlefield, crossing the Chickahominy at Mechanicsville, and riding along a road a few hundred yards in the rear of our lines of battle. The battle was then raging the whole length of our line. Squads of prisoners were from time to time being brought back to the road we were on. When we reached the point where we had a view of the Gaines Mill farm. we saw the enemy's shells were falling during the war of an officer vol- in the field about General Lee's headquarters. At that time there was a army and asking for service in a lower good deal of solicitude, both in the army and among civilians, about General Lee exposing himself so much in battle. And it was felt that his loss ing a portion of the army from the would be a great calamity. I suggescity, all felt that the whole affair, if | south to the north side of the James | ted to Judges Meredith and Lyons it had been carried out, would have river, with a large force attempted to that I would ride down to the generbeen a barbarous violation of the laws capture the city of Richmond. Our al's headquarters. They said they

large trees in his rear. To this he replied that when the shells began to fall in the field he had ordered the

opening of the campaign on the Rappahannock. He also said that he had and from want of vegetables than by patch adds: bullets, and requested me to see the commissary general on my way back nd urge him to send as soon os possible all the potatoes, onions and other vegetables he could. He said he had requested the men to eat sassafras and grape vine buds as a substi-tute for vegetables, but that these did but little good.

There he was, with his back on

Richmond, seven miles from the city, is line being assailed by a force vastmore numerous than his own, and e was apparently as cool and selfossessed and as free from excitement s if nothing unusual was occurring, even then keeping in mind the welare and the necessities of the soldiers n his command. It made such an mpression on me of the greatness and grandeur of his character that I could not forget it. And because of that impression I have made you this state-

As illustrative of the intrepid valor and military enterprise of General Lee, when that quality would serve incident, which, as far as I know, has not been noticed by the historians of

he war. When the Federal army was at Cold Harbor, in front of Richmond in 1864, with the White House at the head of York river as their base of supplies, General Lee determined to move the great body of his command around General Grant's right, and put himself between Grant and his base of been executed, would have resulted either in the destruction of the Fedhad rather die than see Richmond giv- eral army or in the fall of Richmond. ter some of General Lee's divisions

.I been put in motion to execute unis plan, he received a dispatch advising him that the Federals were advancing on Lynchburg in force, and that without immediate help that city, which at that time contained a large amount of military stores must fall lose proximity to the Federal line of | into the hands of the enemy. He imdiately ordered General Breckenridge to go to the relief of Lynchburg with ficers, Major Garnett and Major Banks, his division. General Breckenridge was furnished a train of cars and with all haste reached Lynchburg in time tle, expose himself, as it seemed to for his men to get off the cars fighting me, unnecessarily to such great dan- and saved Lynchburg. This diversion caused General Lee to abandon his plan of getting into General Grant's

> may not fail to raise sufficient funds carry out the object of its erection, to erect a monument to the memory of the late President Davis, which shall worthily represent his great services and virtues, and which shall be worthy ble fame.

> MONUMENT TO WOMEN. The people of the South have erectd monuments to many of our heroic lefenders, both officers and soldiers. monument which shall perpetuate the great services, the suffering and the atriotic devotion of the noble women f the late Confederacy. Their strugples in the care of their families at thers, brothers and sons in the field, their efforts to provide clothing and supplies for those in the army, their services in ministering to the sick, the wounded and the dying in the hospitals, the privations, want and suffering they so patiently endured, because of their devotion to the Confederate cause, was unsurpassed in ancient or modern times, unsustained and unreieved by the excitement which animated the soldier. These virtues are worthy of being perpetuated in history, and in in marble and bronze.

Neglecting His Business.

It seems that Tillman is already neglecting the business of the high office to which the people elected him. Instead of remaining in the Senate in Washington and looking after the interests of the people, he is careerng around over the country making buncomb speeches and talking to newsaper reporters.

If we are not mistaken he thought n 1890 that Wade Hampton ought to attend to the business of the people nstead of leaving Washington and resuming to talk politics to the peo-The people of the United States are

paying him about \$16 every day in the ear to sit in the Senate, during its ession, but instead of doing so and rendering faithful service to the country, he is drawing his \$16 daily while ne is gallivanting around making peeches and threatening to bolt from he political party to which he is inlebted for his position.

The people should hold him to a trict accountability, even as he held others up to public gaze, and our peoole should see that he does not beome a political tramp.—Press and

It is not generally known among farmers in this part of the country, we believe, that a new grain crop has been introduced into the Western States and is winning its way very rapidly into favor in some of them. The grain in question is known as

the grains of millet, or broom corn, or sorghum, than those of the familiar Indian corn. It seems, however, to answer all the purposes of Indian corn those of yield and of ability to stand

it had proved so satisfactory that year, and that the crop was valued by the tax assessors at \$1,168,000. This year, it is further stated, the crop will be more than doubled as compared ost more men from excessive fatigue with that of last year, and the dis-

"Many of the large cattle men all over the State, some of them in the best corn counties in the great Arkansas Valley, have planted their last corn, and will hereafter depend entirely on the kaffir corn for both fodder and grain for fattening their cattle. It is probable that Kansas will raise more of this crop during the coming-season than all the rest of the world. These facts are causing not a little stir among the millers, who are experimenting to determine what are the uses to which the new grain can be put. One roller mill in McPherson County has already ground thousands of bushels, while other mills have made very decided progress toward

in the large cities can now be had delecious biscuits, muffins and griddle cakes, and they never fail to receive. the enthusiastic endorsement of epicures. It is safe to predict that in the very near future kaffir corn will supplant Indian corn, buckwheat and graham flour, and will become even more popular than all of them as a healthful, economical food for man." It is more esteemed as a food for eattle and hogs and horses, we believe, than for man, and some very interesting reports have been made as to the immense yields that have been obtained in favorable localities. The special value of the plant, however, over and above all the other advantages claimed for it, is due to its ability to withstand protracted spells of dry weather, and make a good crop in spite of them and it is this quality that has especially commended it to the regard

beyond the Mississippi. If any of our farmers have experimented with the crop already we should be glad to have reports from them for the instruction of their less progressive neighbors, and if no such experiments have yet been made in this State it would appear to be good policy to give the new grain a trial this season and see what account it will give of itself on soil and in a climate hat has beaten the world's record for Indian corn .- News and Courier.

Champion Honest Man Found.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Among 'first defenders' who have for two or three days been revisiting the national capital is John Any McKee, a lawver from Western Pennsylvania. Mr. McKee has a strange story to tell. "Everyone knows," said he, the warm reception which met the Logan Guards when they arrived in Baltimore thirty-five years ago. Though battered with missiles of every description, from mud to bricks we were ordered not to fire, no matter what was done to us. As a result several of our boys were badly hurt and bruised and among the number

your humble servant. "I felt pretty sore and faint, and remarked that I would give a dollar for a drink of whiskey. Immediately from the edge of the crowd a man stepped up to me and said he would get me a pint of whiskey for a dollar. I gave him the dollar, and he moved off hastily. Just then we were ordered to march, and I supposed my man and the dollar had passed from my ife forever, but not so, for last Thursday, when the remaining "first defenders' landed for the second time in Baltimore, a man among the crowd on the platform addressed us. He said he was looking for a little fellow who, thirty-five years ago that day, gave him a dollar with which to buy a oint of whiskey. He was anxious to know if the 'little fellow' was with us, or if he had been killed during the

"I went forward and claimed the man's whiskey, and he said, as he shook my hand and looked me over: 'Well, here's your whiskey. It ought to be pretty good, for I've kept it for you thirty-five years."

of the most impressive scenes of the campaign of 1890 occurred during the joint debate at Anderson. Attorney General Earle was warning the people of the danger of Tillman's course and cited the case of Walker Russell who had started as Tillman did and wound up a full fledged republican. Tillman leaped from his seat at the back of the stage and in a blustering, bulldozing way demanded that General Earle look him in the eye and say if he intended to accuse him (Tillman) of not being a true Democrat. General Earle walked up to Tillman, looked him squarely in the eye, shook a finger close in his face and replied very deliberately, "Captain Tillman, I want you to understand that God hasn't made I do not mean to say you are not a Demo-crat now, but I tell you the course you are taking is dangerous and will lead you away from the party." Tillman did not try to bluster with General Earle any more during the campaign. Recent events give Judge Earle abundant reason for claiming the gift of prophecy.-Greenville News.

How to Treat a Wife. From the Pacific Health Journal. First, get a wife; second, be pa-

ient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do may have trials, which, though of less For sale by Hill Bros.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

- We should do well to take coun-

- Every civilized nation of the world, even China Japan, now has a

wheather bureau. - The first love and the first shave

are two things that only happen once in a man's lifetime. - Think of the ills from which you

are exempt, and it will aid you to bear patiently those which you may suffer. - Husband .- Strange, but my wife always wants me to remember her birthday, but to forget her age. - Bath, Me., boasts of a man who

can add up a column of figures with one hand while he is writing with the - A sponge having a circumference of five feet six inches has been taken

from the waters of Biscayne bay, -The population of the world averages 109 women to every 100 men.

Eight-ninths of the sudden deaths are those of males. - "Give me a kiss, dear girl." "I

can't," she replied; "I don't mind lending you one, but I must have it returned tomorrow.' - Rev. Parsons-I hope there was

something about my sermon which interested you? Mr. Knapp-Yes, sir it was long to be remembered. — An orange sixteen inches in cir-cumference was taken from a tree at Pomona, Cal. It is to be sent to Europe as a specimen of Calfornia

- Men of God have always, from time to time, walked among men and made their commission felt in the heart and soul of the commonest hear-

er.—Emerson. - Buzzfuzz .- That saying, "Marry in haste, repent at leisure, is all wrong. Sizzletop.—Think so? Buzz-fuzz.—Certainly. After a man marturning the kaffir corn into meal and ries he has no leis ire.

- "Mamma, Aunt Jane is a great talker, isn't she?" "Yes, daughter, and she was never married because no "At the best hotels and restaurants man could get her to keep still long. enough to hear his proposal. - Van Buren County, Michigan, made a record last year of one divorce to every seven marriages. There were

thirty-six divorces in the county during the year. — Of the foreign born population of the United States the Irish are now only about 20 per cent, whereas in 1850 they were over 40 per cent. The dif-ference affects the lower of the Irish

- "I wonder if Johnson tells the truth when he says his wife has such sunny disposition?" he does. Every time he does not do exacly what she wishes she make it hot for him.'

Christian country, as is generally lieved. Out of a population, of 3,-10,205, nearly five-sixths are Mohammedans, the exact number being 2,-

000,414 to only 609,791 Christians. - A man in Bourges is still wearng the blouse he had on when the Prussians entered France. He swore that he would never wear another, and y means of patches has kept his oath

The town council has offered him 100 francs for it for the town museum. - For every quarter in a man's ocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question very one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and

Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by Hill Bros. - Columbia (Ky.,) has a practically uneducated preacher who can recite every chapter in the Bible. It is said that one can call for any chapter, and this preacher will recite it in its en-

tirety with the greatest ease. - The diamonds in one symbol of the Shah's rank are said to weigh almost twenty pounds. There is also a. jeweled saber, valued at \$1,600,000. Another thing that the Shah prizes is a silver vase ornamented with 100 emeralds, whose equals, it is said.

are not to be found in the world. .- "Did my singing disturb you yesterday?" said the musical young "Were you singing?" asked woman. the impolite hearder. 'Why of course. Didn't you hear me?" "I believe it was your voice I heard.

But I thought you had seen a mouse. Judge Bennett, of Campbell County, Ky., surprised the Court fficers one day last week by ordering that his own salary be reduced from \$1,700 to \$1,400 a year saying that the county could not, in its present financial condition, afford to pay him so much for his work.

- "I like that girl," said Woodby Witte, "because whenever I tell her anything amusing she laughs in the right place." "Yes," replied his friend. "She told me how she managed it." "Why-er-how is that?" "She says she always watches you and laughs when you do."

- Alligators grow very slowly. At fifteen years of age they are only two feet long. A twelve footer may be supposed reasonably to be seventy-five years old. It is believed that they grow as long as they live, and probably they live longer than any other

- Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominet liveryman and merchant of Goshen, Va. has this to say on the subject of rheumatism : "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain and the use of one bot-

tle completely cured him. For sale by - If the New York lawyers who are prosecuting the suit for damages brought by the heirs of the Italian laborer, Constantin Maro, killed in a blasting accident, can establish the facts which they allege they will estabnot, therefore, carry to your home a lish a valid claim for reasonable com-cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife pensation. Their statement is that this poor Italian immigrant, earning magnitude, may be hard for her to \$1.50 a day, put aside 25 cents a day bear. A kind word, a tender look, for his own scanty food, an sent \$300. will do wonders in chasing from her a year to Italy to support his mother, brow all clouds of gloom.—To this we three sisters and a brother. There is would add always keep a bottle of no truer heroism than that of this poor

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the day laborer. So long as such lives are house. It is the best, and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife and they are not unfrequent—they will then know that you really care furnish a firm support for faith in hufor her and wish to protect her health. | man nature and for confidence in the I future of the human race.